

BELGIANS REPLY TO "WHITE BOOK" OF THE KAISER

Answer Germans' Charge That She Encouraged "Francs-Tireurs."

GOVERNMENT TOOK CITIZENS' ARMS

Known Accusations That Troops Killed Priests and Mutilated Bodies.

Washington, June 6.—The Belgian government today gave out a statement in the German White Book, recently issued at Berlin, making accusations against the German civilian population.

The American newspapers have taken extracts from a German document in which the German government accuses the Belgian civilian population of having risen en masse and taken arms against the invading army. The German government also claims that this document was the basis of the population, and alleges that the German army was present in the Belgian cities.

The statement goes on to tell of the German army's policy of "pacification" in Belgium. It says that the German army has been ordered to "pacify" the Belgian cities by the use of force. It also says that the German army has been ordered to "pacify" the Belgian cities by the use of force.

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HOW LONDON LOOKS TO GERMAN RAIDERS IN ZEPPELINS.



"Pool of London," as seen from the air, the Greenwich section of city, where large ships discharge cargoes. German airships flew over Greenwich and tried to blow up the famous observatory.

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ADRIATIC MASTERY IS ITALIAN GOAL

Has Strengthened Navy to Insure Victory Over Austria.

RIVALRY OF FLEETS DATES FROM 1866

Austria Remembers Victory at Lissa, but Does Not Dare Battle Now.

London, June 6.—Remember Lissa! What to the average Englishman is but the name of an island in the Adriatic is to every Italian a name as full of tragic memories as Sedan for a Frenchman.

Lissa was the culminating point of one of the shortest naval campaigns on record. It culminated in defeat for a powerful Italian fleet by an inferior Austrian squadron. It made inevitable a bitter, lasting rivalry for the mastery of the Adriatic, and for fifty years that rivalry has slumbered, even though the rivals in fact have been allies in name.

At the very outset of the great war I said that it was far from likely that the Austrian fleet would emerge from its ports to fight the French fleet so long as Italy had a powerful fleet in being. Austria, indeed, has but small naval power with France. Her fleet was built to maintain her position on the Adriatic littoral, and to any clear thinker it was inconceivable that Admiral Montecucoli would waste his hardy built up power in a vain effort to drive Admiral Bonetti's Lapeyre out of the Adriatic gulf in which he had no political interest.

Austrians Dare Not Battle Now.

Whether even now the Austrian fleet will give battle is a matter depending on many circumstances that it would be indiscreet to discuss. That the Austrians would undauntedly tackle the single might of Italy is possible and probable. To hurl themselves against the united strength of the French and Italian fleets would be suicide, and useless suicide at that.

In a fight against Italy alone the Austrians would have the tradition of victory behind them. Even the moral deterioration of eight months in port would probably yield to the memory that together, with his weak ships, overcame Persano, with his superior gunfire and stronger ironclads.

On the other hand, the Italian fleet of today is stronger relatively to its enemy than it was in 1866. Each has four dreadnoughts at least completed, but Italy has also two others which have been at least twenty months off the stocks and should be now in service.

The combined broadside of the six dreadnoughts is 67,700 pounds. The combined broadside of the four Austrian dreadnoughts is 47,216 pounds.

The following table shows the numerical strength of the two fleets in the various classes of ships:

| ITALY. | |
|------------------|----|
| Dreadnoughts | 6 |
| Pre-dreadnoughts | 4 |
| Cruisers | 12 |
| Torpedo craft | 18 |
| Submarines | 20 |

| AUSTRIA. | |
|------------------|----|
| Dreadnoughts | 4 |
| Pre-dreadnoughts | 4 |
| Cruisers | 12 |
| Torpedo craft | 14 |
| Submarines | 14 |

Italians Have Improved Gunnery.

In the last two years considerable attention has been paid by the Italian

"The following information has been received from General Sir John E. Nixon regarding the operations on the Tigris, in Asiatic Turkey:

General Townshend, accompanied by Captain Nunn and Sir Percy Cox and a small gunboat flotilla, received the surrender of the Governor of Amara, together with some thirty officers and about seven hundred soldiers, on June 3.

Amara is now occupied by us in force. The troops captured comprised advance guard Turkish forces retiring before General George F. Goring's column, which is pursuing the Turkish forces in their retreat from Persian territory. The main body following was seen to disperse into the marshes.

"Our total captures up to date, including the above, amount to eighty officers and 2,000 men, seven field guns, six naval guns from the gunboat Marmaris, twelve large steel barges, one large river steamer, three small steamers and a considerable number of rifles and ammunition of all kinds. Further surrenders are expected.

"Of six Germans with the Turks three were taken prisoners and two were killed by marsh Arabs."

The above dispatch indicates that the British forces are moving up the valley of the Tigris into Mesopotamia, the seat of the ancient empires of Babylon and Assyria, and at this moment may be drawing the sword on the supposed site of the Garden of Eden. Heading the gunboats are advancing up the Tigris toward Baghdad, the city of Haroun-al-Raschid, their guns commanding the fertile lands devastated by the incursions of the Arabs in the seventh century, and later by those of the Turks, Mongols and Tartars.

The city of Amara, now occupied by British troops, is situated on the Tigris, in Babylonia, approximately 100 miles as the crow flies southeast of Baghdad.

The expedition is expected to return to this city late in the summer.

PROTEST ARMS EXPORTS

Humanity League Circulating Petition to Wilson.

The American Humanity League recently formed by prominent local German-Americans, of which Herman Ridder is honorary president, is circulating a petition protesting to President Wilson against the exportation of arms and ammunition. Twelve precedents dating back to March 26, 1794, are enumerated in the petition supporting the league's contention that an embargo should be placed on war materials.

The petition concludes with: "We hold in conclusion that the interests of our country at this moment demand that the accepted right of our government be exercised promptly and effectively, for in no other way can life be given to these eloquent words of our own proclamation of neutrality. We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction which might give a preference to one party in the struggle over another."

authorities to the gunnery of the fleet. Experience gained during the campaign against Turkey, in which, although no fleet action was fought, the Italian gunners discharged more than 32,000 shells—showed the need for many reforms in the gunnery practice. The reforms were instituted, and it is understood that the results attained have been eminently satisfactory. The Italians use the wireless gun, similar to that in the British navy. The Austrians are armed by the Skoda works, which build up their guns on the Krupp principle.

Between them these two principles have to fight out the future destiny on the sea of more than Italy and Austria. But, so far as the new antagonists are concerned, it is geography which is the final arbiter in the quarrel. If Italy won back Trieste and captured Pola her position would still be no more secure in the Adriatic than it is now if any other power or group of powers were able to control fortified ports on the southeastern shore of the sea. Italy's claim is that she must be mistress of the Adriatic from end to end. Her argument is that strategic necessity compels her to take on that attitude. And few naval students will be found who can wholeheartedly controvert the contention. Sea power in open waters is at the mercy only of superior power. But sea power in inclosed waters can be seriously hampered in these days of mines and submarines by the existence of fortified ports.

NEW YORK SAW NO U BOAT

But Passengers on Liner Wore Life Belts One Night

London, June 6.—Passengers on the American liner New York, who arrived here to-night, were quite unperturbed by fear of submarines on the voyage. Several of them told The Tribune correspondent they had made the French coast, but no hostile craft had been sighted.

Fearing accidents, however, all passengers put on life belts and remained on deck last night.

NEW YORK TUGS AID WAR

Wrecking Boats Will Be Mine Trawlers and Transports.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has sold three of its largest and most powerful wrecking tugs to the Canadian government, where it is said they will be used as mine trawlers and in transporting heavy guns and munitions of war to transports.

The boats are the L. J. Merritt, the William E. Chapman and the Commissioner. They have sailed for Halifax, where they are expected to arrive to-day.

In Gravesend Bay there were two British and one French steamship taking on board munitions of war, while close by the German interned steamship Magdeburg, loaded with dynamite, which made her escape from Africa at the time the auxiliary cruiser Wilhelm der Grosse was destroyed by a British warship.

A large naval tug took her position yesterday between the interned steamer and the vessels of the Allies loading powder.

Upper Bay Shelters Record Fleet of 33

Naval Tug Stands Guard Between German and Allies' Ships at Gravesend.

Not within the memory of the oldest "snugs" in Sailor's Snug Harbor have there been so many vessels in the upper bay as swung at their anchors yesterday. The fleet included twenty-four tramp steamers, four four-masted bark and five full-rigged ships.

Among them was the British Standard Oil bark Brilliant, said to be one of the largest sailing vessels afloat, loaded with case oil for the Far East. She is anchored off Staten Island awaiting a favorable start of wind. Nearby are three ships flying the Stars and Stripes, having changed from foreign registry since the outbreak of the war and earned fortunes in carrying cargoes of cotton abroad.

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When about, turn about!
Do as you would be done by,
As every thing I turn about,
I jump Jim Crow.

The story of "The Rise and Fall of Negro Minstrelsy"—from the days of Jim Crow Riceto the present—is told by Brander Matthews in the **June Scribner**

All Newsstands. 25 Cents

UPPER BAY SHELTERS RECORD FLEET OF 33

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AUSTRIA'S WOES INCREASE HOURLY

Difficulty of Picking Men to Fight Her Various Foes Grows Acute.

Rome, June 5.—Reports received here from various centres go to show that Austria is threatened with domestic complications which will have a disastrous effect on her military organization. A perfect reign of terror is said to exist at Prague and other Slav centres. The jails are full of political suspects, the newspapers have been suppressed and the population terrorized by an army of secret police.

A similar state of affairs prevails in the Trentino, in Istria and in Dalmatia. The difficulties of utilizing the army effectively are increasing hourly, as it is impossible to send Slav troops against Russians, Croats against Serbians, Istrians or Dalmatians against the French, and so on.

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RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS SUFFER FROM CENSOR

Berlin, May 25.—The strictness of the Russian censor is indicated in a dispatch from Copenhagen, which gives statistics for the year 1914, showing how many Russian newspapers and how many issues were suppressed, temporarily or permanently.

The censor prevented the publication of 465 issues of periodicals and 230 non-periodicals. In 96 cases of periodicals and 21 cases of non-periodicals the prohibition was only temporary.

As a result of the activities of the censor against periodicals that persisted in printing undesirable material 44 newspapers went out of business.

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